This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and official interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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"Be sure you put your feet in the right place, then stand fire."
—Abraham Lincoln.

WHOLE NO. 1504 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1940. GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 30, NO. 6

John Coefield Is Dead; Was Fourth Vice President of the A. F. of L.

Veteran Labor Leader, Who Was Also President of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Association, Passes Away In Nation's Capital at Seventy Years of Age.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—John Coefield, Fourth Vice President of the American Federation of Labor and President of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, died at his home here February 8 after a brief illness. His age was seventy.

While attending a testimonial dinner in New York City on December 20 arranged by George Meany, retiring president of the New York State Federation of Labor, just before Mr. Meany became Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Coefield collapsed with a heart attack. He was removed to Doctors Hospital in New York where he remained until

JOHN COEFIELD

January 30 when he was brought to his home here apparently on the road to recovery. He died following a severe heart attack.

Mr. Coefield was born in Franklin, Pa., in 1870. He was a resident of San Francisco for many years, where he became president of San Francisco Local No. 442 of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada. Throughout his career he retained his membership card in the San Francisco Local. He was business representative of the Building Trades Unions in San Francisco and was active in promoting their growth.

In 1909 he moved from San Francisco to Chicago, where he became vice president of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, and held that position for ten years before he was vice president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, coming to Washington from Chicago in 1929.

Mr. Coefield was elected Seventh Vice President of the American Federation of Labor by the 1908 convention, taking office January 1, 1929. He was re-elected annually to that by seniority of service he became Sixth Vice President in 1930, Fifth Vice President in 1931, and Fourth Vice President in 1935, and was re-elected every year since 1935.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its mid-winter session at Miami, Fla., appointed a committee to attend Mr. Coefield's funeral in Washington, consisting of Frank Morrison, Secretary Emeritus of the American Federation of Labor, and Frank Duffy, Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and former First Vice President of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Coefield is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ethel B. Coefield; two daughters, Mrs. Florence C. Smith and Mrs. Belle O'Shea of Washington; a sister, Mrs. Belle Brewer of Moab, Utah; two brothers living in Utah and Indiana; and two grandchildren of Washington.

FACING *the* FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

Adolph Hitler wiped organized labor off the face of Germany but he has not rendered it extinct.

This was revealed to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor last week at its sessions in Miami by Frederick Stampfer, former Berlin editor, and member of the Reichstag who is now an exile from his native land because of his connection with the German trade-union movement.

Mr. Stampfer told about the dark days of the Nazi putsch when union offices were raided, their property and records confiscated and leaders dragged off into concentration camps where they were executed immediately or condemned to a slow death by brutal forms of torture.

But some of the men escaped and today they are carrying on their work from Paris, from Copenhagen, from Switzerland and other havens safe from Hitler's savagery and terror. They are spreading the truth about labor conditions in Germany—the pitifully low wages, the insufferably long hours and the forged labor which German workers are compelled to endure under the Nazi regime.

Mr. Stampfer, who is conducting such information work in this country in behalf of the German trade-union movement, also revealed that the truth is quietly being spread among the workers in Germany to confound Hitler's lying propaganda which appeals for the aid of the American trade-union movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, in this campaign. It was quickly assured. The council instructed President Green to send a call to all American Federation of Labor unions to contribute to this worthy cause.

Can It Happen Here?

It would seem that conditions which prevail in Germany and other totalitarian States could never happen in this country. But there are signs that this may be a somewhat over-confident attitude. The Executive Council issued a solemn warning last week that the present policy of the Department of Justice in invoking the anti-trust laws against American Federation of Labor unions is a step in the direction of Government control of organized labor.

The Council pointed out that the Clayton Act which was adopted in 1914 clearly exempted farm and labor organizations from the provisions of the anti-trust laws. Yet in the last few months the Department of Justice has obtained twelve indictments against thirty-five American Federation of Labor unions charging violation of the anti-trust laws.

In the Council's statement it was explained that Mr. Thurman Arnold, the Assistant Attorney General who is in charge of the prosecutions, is attempting to define what are and what are not the legitimate functions of a labor union and is seeking to make unions conform to his personal specifications.

If he is permitted to get away with this arbitrary and high-handed game, how far off is Government control of unions?

Fortunately, however, the American Federation of Labor is powerfully equipped to resist Mr. Arnold's efforts to place organized labor under the thumb of the Federal Government. The Council announced: "Unions have involved will be carried to the highest court of the land and if the Supreme Court's ruling is adverse, Congress will be asked to amend the anti-trust laws again.

Legal Juggling

It is amazing how tricky lawyers can twist and misinterpret simple, declarative English. The Clayton Act was passed in 1914 as a labor charter of organized labor because the courts had seen fit to permit prosecution of labor unions under the Sherman anti-trust law. Congressional committees consulted with Samuel Gompers and his associates. They deliberated together and chose language which seemed perfectly clear even to a layman. They specified in the law which decreed that the labor of human beings is not a commodity and which provided in so many words that the anti-trust laws did not apply and would not be applied to labor and farm organizations. They thought their work well done and when the Clayton Act was overwhelmingly adopted by Congress and signed by the President, Gompers hailed it as the Magna Charta of labor. Yet look what the lawyers are doing with it today!

Now this were a sinecure move by the Department of Justice, the American Federation of Labor might be less resentful. But there is no question involved will be carried to the highest court of the land and if the Supreme Court's ruling is adverse, Congress will be asked to amend the anti-trust laws again.

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As the Executive Council said, it is noteworthy that all of the indictments to date are against A. F. of L. unions. Not a single C. I. O. union was involved. Not a single C. I. O. leader, during the all-out strikes, the sit-down quickies and the seizure of cities by Red-controlled C. I. O. unions. During all that time the Department of Justice never intervened.

The Council also reminded the public that the first batch of indictments against A. F. of L. building trade unions coincided with the C. I. O. drive to invade that field.

As a climaxer, the Council revealed that Mr. Arnold is having the Federal Government intervene as a "friend of the court" to defend the position of a C. I. O. union elected in an election which Gompers was found guilty under the anti-trust laws because it wrecked the property of the Apex Hosiery Company in Philadelphia in the course of a sit-down strike.

Mr. Arnold sees fit to indict A. F. of L. unions and defend a C. I. O. union in cases with the same issues involved! A pretty picture, indeed.

(Released by the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service)

Morrison and Duffy Are Honored By A. F. of L. Executive Council

Retired Secretary-Treasurer and First Vice President Extolled At Testimonial Dinner in Miami For Their Many Years of Service As Officials of the American Federation of Labor.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Frank Morrison, who retired as Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor on December 31, 1939, and Frank Duffy, who retired as First Vice President on the same date, were given a testimonial dinner at the Everglades Hotel, Miami, Florida, by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, during the Council's mid-winter session in that city, in honor of their many years of service as A. F. of L. officials.

Mr. Morrison was elected Secretary of the American Federation of

FRANK MORRISON

Secretary Emeritus of the American Federation of Labor

FRANK DUFFY

Retired First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor

Labor by the 1896 convention and served thirty-nine years in that capacity. The 1935 A. F. of L. convention consolidated the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, and elected Mr. Morrison to the office of Secretary-Treasurer. He was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer in 1936, 1937 and 1938, but declined to be a candidate in 1939 after forty-three years of service as an A. F. of L. official.

Mr. Duffy, who was chosen Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in 1902, was elected Eighth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor in 1913, and by annual re-elections and seniority was advanced to Seventh Vice President in 1914, Sixth Vice President in 1917, Fourth Vice President in 1918, Second Vice President in 1923, and First Vice President in 1929. He was elected First Vice President every year since 1929 until 1939, when he declined to be a candidate for re-election after twenty-seven years of service.

The 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor, in honor of Mr. Morrison's work, adopted a resolution creating the office of Secretary Emeritus and named him to that position for life. In addition, the convention directed the Executive Council "to have prepared and engrossed a suitable manner resolutions setting forth our everlasting appreciation for long and invaluable services rendered by Secretary-Treasurer Frank Morrison to be presented to him under conditions most worthy of and in keeping with that spirit of fraternity, friendship and good will that prompts these expressions."

RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO MORRISON

It was in conformity with this direction of the 1939 convention that the Executive Council at the dinner in honor of Mr. Morrison and Mr. Duffy presented Mr. Morrison with the following engrossed resolution:

"WHEREAS, For forty-three years Frank Morrison has served the American Federation of Labor as Secretary, with the additional responsibility for the last five years of Treasurer, during which services beginning with the early formative years when policies were in the making, and continuing through the strenuous years when the Federation a national institution, powerful in both the economic and political fields; and

"WHEREAS, His services have been a dominating force in the growth of the American Federation of Labor from 264,825 in 1897 to over 4,000,000

(Continued on Page 2)

in 1939, and his virilant conservation of the funds of the Federation of Labor resources were put to the best constructive work of organization and education of wage-earners as trade unionists in order that they should be able to advance their own interests, and through his work as Secretary of the Federation, his shrewd and kindly understanding of human nature, he helped to bind men and women together in the work of the movement with a spirit of loyal devotion to the advancement of Labor; and

"WHEREAS, As a duly elected executive he did his full duty in assisting our pioneer movement to determine and maintain those constructive trade union policies which have been the foundation of the Federation's development; he served as a member of the Federation's Committee on Labor Representation, and the work of this Committee led to the foundation principles for the Federation's non-partisan political policy aggressively launched in the Congressional elections of 1906 and in the presidential campaign of 1908; and

"WHEREAS, Frank Morrison, more than any other Federation official, was active in formulating and securing the enactment of legislation regulating and controlling immigration, he helped bring about a national policy which made possible the Americanization and organization of immigrant workers, thereby creating labor unions and is seeking to make unions conform to his personal specifications.

If he is permitted to get away with this arbitrary and high-handed game, how far off is Government control of unions?

Fortunately, however, the American Federation of Labor is powerfully equipped to resist Mr. Arnold's efforts to place organized labor under the thumb of the Federal Government. The Council announced: "Unions have involved will be carried to the highest court of the land and if the Supreme Court's ruling is adverse, Congress will be asked to amend the anti-trust laws again.

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HITLER AND STALIN LASHED BY A. F. L.

American Federation of Labor Executive Council Denounces Them As Enemies of Mankind; Asks All Possible Aid for Finland; Repudiates Communist Schemes to Sovietize American Labor; Demands United States Stay Out of European War.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Miami, Fla.—Condemning unreservedly the principles of Communism, Nazism and Fascism, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its mid-winter session here, assailed "Soviet-Nazi imperialism," denounced Hitler and Stalin as outstanding "enemies of mankind," urged the United States Government "to do everything it can without endangering American neutrality to help Finland resist Soviet aggression," insisted "that the United States to maintain strict neutrality and keep out of European wars," called for "every possible assistance to the victims of racial and religious persecution in Europe," repudiated "all attempts to sovietize American labor," and refused "to have any traffic with Communist agents."

TEXT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S STATEMENT

The text of the Executive Council's statement follows:

"War in Europe, which has fallen into the senseless stage during recent weeks, is likely to burst forth with renewed fury and destruction in the Spring.

"We in America must not allow ourselves to be lulled into a sense of security. Constant vigilance is the chief safeguard of our neutrality.

"The American Federation of Labor took the lead at the outset of the European war in insisting that this country pursue a policy of strict neutrality and peace. Events have since confirmed the wisdom of our course.

Communism, Nazism and Fascism Are Foes of Democracy

"From the beginning, the American Federation of Labor has consistently and unreservedly condemned the philosophies of Communism, Nazism and Fascism. At a time when it was fashionable among so-called liberals in this country to make common cause with Soviet Russia, the American Federation of Labor maintained steadfastly that Communism and Nazism were merely different labels for the same brand of totalitarianism. We denounced them both as enemies of peace and democracy and we have no reason to change our convictions. Instead, events have compelled many who once criticized Soviet Russia to be-

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UNION WAGES ADVANCE BUSINESS PROSPERITY

Ladies' Handbag Business, Begun By New York Manufacturer as Result of Slump in 1932, Pays Union Scale and Operates Plant 52 Weeks Per Year.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—Max Weinman, ladies' handbag manufacturer of New York City, is one of the growing number of employers who find that union wage scales and steady employment are an advantage rather than a deterrent to their business prosperity.

According to E. K. Titus, World-Telegram financial writer, Mr. Weinman was not discouraged at the business outlook in the days of the depression. To express his optimism, he established a factory to manufacture ladies' handbags in 1932, and to indicate his belief in the advantage of high wages he signed an agreement with an A. F. of L. union providing for the union pay scale, hours and working conditions.

Now, in his eighth year of operation, Mr. Weinman's plant turns out over 2,000,000 handbags in 1939 annually, each retailing for exactly one dollar. He has recently increased the scope somewhat by this price and regards the future with optimism.

Interviewed by Mr. Titus as to his satisfactory relations with the A. F. of L. union, Mr. Weinman said they were partly the result of his success in providing 52 weeks of work a year for a large number of workers. Employes of many of the other companies in the same business are subject to the frequent layoffs for seasonal and other causes.

According to Mr. Titus, the 52 weeks of employment in Mr. Weinman's plant "have been made possible by careful study of the market for each of the styles of bags in various parts of the country at different seasons.

"It has been found that while certain distributors desire to have their merchandise delivered just before they expect to dispose of it, others, including many chain stores and mail order houses, prefer it considerably in advance of the season.

"Production schedules are worked out with a view to adapting to these demands from various sources in a way that will make 52 weeks of work and keep layoffs of part of the working force to the minimum.

"The continuous operation serves also to reduce overhead costs through keeping down the overhead cost per bag."

A. F. of L. FIGHTS ANTI-TRUST SUITS AGAINST LABOR UNIONS

Executive Council Charges Department of Justice With Attempting to Put Organized Labor Under the Government's Thumb; Dictatorship of the Russian-German-Italian Type, Fatal to American Democracy, Visioned If Trade Union Independence Is Invaded and Unions Subjected to Government Control and Domination.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Miami, Fla.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement issued at its mid-winter session here, vigorously condemned the action of Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, in bringing criminal anti-trust suits against A. F. of L. unions as an attempt to place organized labor "under the thumb of the Federal Government," and declared that the Federation would resist the suits with all the strength at its command.

Pointing out that the anti-trust suits were contrary to the provisions of the Clayton Act which has been understood as exempting trade unions from the application of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the Council said unions in the United States were threatened with the same fate decreed for free organized labor under the dictatorships that dominate Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany and Communist Russia.

The Executive Council denounced Assistant Attorney General Arnold's suits as "the grossest kind of perversion of the law," and said the "application of the anti-trust laws to unions would inevitably result in Government dictatorship over unions and kill free, democratic trade unionism."

"We will carry the issue to the highest court of the land to prove that the Clayton Act means what it says," the Council asserted. "If the Supreme Court rules against us, the American Federation of Labor will institute a relentless campaign to have Congress re-invest the law with its original purpose and intention in language that even the wiliest lawyer could not innocently or willfully misinterpret."

TEXT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S STATEMENT

The text of the Executive Council's statement follows:

"The Department of Justice has embarked on a deliberate, nation-wide drive to place organized labor under the thumb of the Federal Government.

"Within the past few months the Department of Justice has obtained twelve indictments involving thirty-five unions and a large number of their officers and members.

Prosecutions Violate Clayton Act

"The charge that these prosecutions have been undertaken contrary to the plain provisions of the Clayton Act and in complete disregard of the unmistakable intent of Congress, when it adopted that law in 1914, to exempt labor organizations from the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

"Here are the facts:

"When the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was passed it was intended to apply to business trusts. There was no thought that labor organizations could be subjected to its provisions. However, the courts ruled labor organizations could be prosecuted and sued under the Sherman Act. This gave rise to the famous Danbury Hatters' case and other court decisions which threatened to throttle the very life of organized labor.

"The American Federation of Labor, led by Samuel Gompers, then instituted a campaign to amend the Sherman Act so as to exempt labor organizations. Congress took this step when it adopted the Clayton Act, which Gompers hailed as the "Magna Charta" of labor. The Clayton Act flatly declared that the labor of human beings is not a commodity and it provided in plain language that any layman can understand that labor and farm organizations were to be exempted from the application of the Sherman Act.

"Ever since then, for more than twenty-five years, the American Federation of Labor has fully believed that the Clayton Act meant what it said and that labor organizations and labor officials could not be prosecuted under the anti-trust laws. In all that time, this belief has never been ques-

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Big Organization Drive Planned By American Federation of Labor

A. F. of L. Forces Will Be Mobilized For Militant Unionization Campaign in the South and Far West, Concentrating on White-Collar Workers and Miscellaneous Trades That Are Largely Unorganized, Green Declares.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Miami, Fla.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its mid-winter session here, completed plans for one of the most important organization campaigns in the history of the Federation.

The entire strength of the American Federation of Labor will be utilized in a comprehensive and systematic effort to bring the many thousands of unorganized workers in the South and the Far West into the organized labor movement, with special concentration on textile workers, the retail trade, office and white-collar workers, marine workers, Government employes and miscellaneous industries.

In announcing the plan for the intensive organizing drive sponsored by the Executive Council, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"We are going to make a determined effort to organize the unorganized fields which have hitherto resisted unionization. Particular emphasis will be placed on the Far West and the South.

Local Union Officials Will Direct Campaign

"We are enlisting the full strength of our fair-fiung organization in this drive. We realize that each section of the country has its own special problems. Therefore, local union officials and leaders with those problems will be called upon to direct the drive in each locality with the active assistance of our national organization.

"The first step in the campaign was a survey of all non-unionized industries in the country which was recently completed. We have records of more than 500 of our city and county central bodies to report what unorganized plants in their vicinity.

Regional Labor Chiefs Named

"The latest one, held in Salt Lake City recently, mapped a five-State drive to organize unorganized workers in a large number of industries in the Far West. The results have been prompt and encouraging.

Ten Thousand Union Representatives Will Attend Atlanta Conference

"Our next major regional conference will be held in Atlanta, Ga., March 2 to plan the widest organizational campaign ever conducted in the South. More than 2,000 representatives of our unions in the South will attend this meeting. Francis P. Fenton, national director of organization for the American Federation of Labor, and I, as President of the Federation, will take part in the conference and address the meeting.

Maximum Benefits For Workers Sought

"The South has made great industrial progress in recent years but cheap labor still is stifling its economy. We believe the time is ripe for teaching the workers of the South the benefits of self-organization.

"We regard organization as an educational process. It is our purpose to make clear to the industrial workers of the South that by joining together into free, democratic trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor they will have a chance to bring their aspirations nearer reality, a chance to obtain a fair share of the wealth they help to create, to have better homes, better food, better medical service, more education for their children—in short, all the things that make for a fuller life.

Aid For Enforcement of Wages-and-Hours Act Pledged

"We intend to cooperate sincerely with the Federal Government to see to it that the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act with regard to minimum wages and maximum hours are not violated in the South.

"Among the fields in which we plan to concentrate organization efforts are textiles, retail trade, marine workers, office and white-collar workers, Government employes, teachers and miscellaneous industries."

A. F. OF L. FIGHTS ANTI-TRUST SUITS AGAINST LABOR UNIONS

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tioned or challenged by the Department of Justice or the Federal Government.

"Now, suddenly, we are confronted by this wave of indictments. We are curtly informed by Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold that the Department of Justice can and will prosecute labor organizations and officials under the anti-trust laws. Out of a clear sky we are notified by Mr. Arnold that he personally has defined what are and what are not the legitimate objects of labor unions and that he intends to use the Federal criminal courts to make labor unions conform to his personal specifications.

Tortured Construction of Clayton Act Used Against Organized Labor

"The Executive Council wishes to emphasize that it does not condemn nor does it attempt to shield any wrongdoing or illegal practices acting by unions or union officials. On the contrary, we urge the public authorities of the cities, States and nation to prosecute and punish to the full extent of the law any malefactors in labor organizations. There are thousands of laws on the statute books to cover any possible offense. We ask that the criminal laws properly applicable to each case be applied, but we insist that it is highly improper through a tortured and distorted construction of the language of the Clayton Act, to use the anti-trust laws as a club over organized labor.

"These are the reasons for our position:

"1. The Clayton Act forbids the very thing the Department of Justice is now doing.

"2. Legitimate as well as illegitimate activities of unions already have been prescribed by the Department of Justice.

"3. Application of the anti-trust laws to unions inevitably would result in Government dictatorship over unions and kill free, democratic trade-unionism.

Jurisdiction Disputes Are Legitimate Union Activities

"Among the legitimate activities of unions which the Department of Justice already has sought to bring by means of prosecutions under the anti-trust laws is that form of union competition known as a jurisdictional dispute.

"Imagine a law which was designed to permit free competition in business being used to end competition in labor! Yet Assistant Attorney General Grant W. Kelleher at New York has stated that once a union has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the collective bargaining agency for a group of employes, it is illegal for another union to seek to win over those employes.

"The American Federation of Labor deplores jurisdictional disputes as much as anyone else. They arise largely from the technological displacement of workers by new inventions and new industrial techniques. The consequence frequently is bitter competition among workers and their organizations for the jobs still available.

"The American Federation of Labor settles hundreds of jurisdictional disputes each year and in most cases are constantly seeking amicable means of adjustments. But we have never before encountered the theory that jurisdictional disputes are illegal or that the organizations involved can be punished under the anti-trust laws.

Prosecution of Unions As Monopolies Pervert Anti-Trust Laws.

"How the American Federation of Labor is reliably informed that the Department of Justice is seeking increased funds for the prosecution of labor unions as monopolies under the anti-trust laws. There is not even a ghost of a suggestion in these laws which could justify such prosecutions. That would be the grossest kind of perversion of the law. The result of such a campaign, if it is successfully carried out, would be to break up, destroy and dissolve unions in the same manner as a business or a financial trust.

"Why is this policy being pursued by the Department of Justice?

C. I. O. Unions Have Not Been Indicted

"It is noteworthy that all of the indictments thus far returned have been against American Federation of Labor unions. No C. I. O. union has been touched, disturbed or indicted. During the entire period of sit-down strikes, stay-in strikes, quickies and even the seizure of cities by irresponsible C. I. O. unions under Communist control, the Department of Justice never lifted a finger to intervene.

"It is also noteworthy that the first batch of anti-trust indictments against building trades unions affiliated with the Federation of Labor was strangely timed to coincide with the inauguration of a C. I. O. drive to raid A. F. of L. membership in the building trades.

"A third significant circumstance is that Mr. Thurman Arnold, the head of the anti-trust activities of the Department of Justice, has disclosed his true purpose in behalf of the Federal Government in support of the C. I. O. union in the Apex Hosiery case. This union was found guilty by a jury in the Federal District Court at Philadelphia of violating the anti-trust laws in a civil suit brought by the company to collect damages for destruction of its property during a sit-down strike. The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the verdict and Mr. Arnold will defend the C. I. O. side of the case when it comes up before the Supreme Court.

A. F. of L. Will Resist All Efforts of Justice Department to Control Organized Labor

"The Executive Council serves notice that the American Federation of Labor will resist with all the power at its command the present, reactionary efforts of the Department of Justice to control organized labor.

"We will carry the issue to the highest court of the land to prove that the Clayton Act sought to do by means of prosecutions under the anti-trust laws is that form of unfair competition known as a jurisdictional dispute.

"Imagine a law which was designed to permit free competition in business being used to end competition in labor! Yet Assistant Attorney General Grant W. Kelleher at New York has stated that once a union has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the collective bargaining agency for a group of employes, it is illegal for another union to seek to win over those employes.

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(Continued from Page 1)

policies based upon the availability of new immigrations not yet accustomed to higher American standards or able to work with national language, and led the pioneer struggle to establish the right of wage-earners to membership in unions of their own choice, the right of unions to carry out their legitimate functions unhampered by repressive labor legislation or judicial interference, and these efforts led successively to the labor sections of the Clayton Anti-trust Law, the Norris-LaGuardia Act, and of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the National Labor Relations Act; and

WHEREAS, Frank Morrison, together with Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, endangered his own liberty in order to establish organized labor's right in the civil liberties guaranteed by our Constitution; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor express in behalf of the wage-earners of the United States and Canada, our profound appreciation for the devoted service Frank Morrison has given to our movement, our admiration for the sterling qualities of integrity and honesty with which he has performed his duties and our affection for those qualities of heart and mind that enabled him to add to official duties a kindly humor born of long experience, and sagacity in discerning the good in all men. Frank Morrison has earned a lasting place in our appreciation, for his contributions have been an honor to the cause to which he devoted himself; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor present this testimonial of respect and affection to Frank Morrison, Secretary Emeritus of the American Federation of Labor, whose services, builded into the Federation, will ever be a living force in the American Federation of Labor, and whose continuing counsel will grow out of his life's service.

RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO DUFFY

Following is the text of the engrossed resolution which the Executive Council presented to Mr. Duffy:

WHEREAS, Frank Duffy has been Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners since 1902, and that organization was one of the charter members of the American Federation of Labor, loyally supporting the Federation during the difficulties of its organizational period, he was in 1913 elected Fifth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, and was reelected annually so that by seniority of service he became First Vice-President, serving until he announced his retirement in 1939; and

WHEREAS, Brother Duffy has rendered faithful and invaluable service as a member of our Executive Council which formulates policies and renders decisions in the interim of annual conventions, his long experience in the labor movement and his international memory serving the Council in analyzing developments and reaching sound conclusions; and,

WHEREAS, In addition to his never failing attention to the work of the Executive Council, he was a regular delegate to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor for many years and active in the work of the convention, serving for many years as chairman of the Resolutions Committee on Organization; and,

WHEREAS, Brother Duffy as a member of the Executive Council's Committee on Workmen's Compensation and Employer's Liability has devoted study to these fundamental subjects and committee services which laid the foundations for the Federation's policies on workmen's compensation legislation; and

WHEREAS, He served on the committee designed to represent American labor in connection with the Peace Treaty which ended the World War; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council express the appreciation of the American labor movement for the faithful and constructive services which Frank Duffy has rendered the American Federation of Labor, in the various official offices he has held in our movement, and that we express our admiration for his sterling traits and devotion to the ideals of the labor movement which have made his services of inestimable value to Labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we testify to our personal affection for one with whom Frank Duffy is regarded by all in the labor movement.

The resolutions were engrossed by William H. Howlin, who engrosses charters for the American Federation of Labor.

More Efficient Vocational Education Of Youth In Public Schools Demanded

American Federation of Labor Holds Secondary School Curriculum Needs Fundamental Revision to Give Young People the Training Necessary to Enable Them to Meet the Employment Needs of Changing Industry.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

More adequate development of the American public school system to equip young people for employment in industry, with especial emphasis on the needs of unemployed young people, is one of the fundamental planks in the public school educational program of the American Federation of Labor.

The importance of improving the school curriculum was stressed in the report of the American Federation of Labor Committee on Education to the 1939 convention of the Federation. The report pointed out that "annually 2,250,000 boys and girls come from schools and colleges to the world of work, equipped with a diploma or a living and thus becoming self-independent members of society," adding:

"There were in 1937 approximately 3,500,000 unemployed persons between the ages of 16 and 35, or approximately one-third of the wage-earning group. Moreover one-fourth to one-fifth of those who have jobs worked only part time. Unemployment is certainly not primarily a youth problem but its high incidence among young people is a special concern for its widespread character amongst their own number."

Special Problems Confronting Youth

In considering the many phases of life surrounding young people, the committee's theme is stressed in the following report on "Youth," which the convention adopted:

"The youth problem in every civilized State has today become a matter of real concern. In the totalitarian States the whole organization of youth has been the basis by which dictators have sought to perpetuate themselves.

"In many of the democratic countries the plight of unemployed youth has become a threat to the stability of the social order.

"In recognition of the reality of the youth problems with which youth are confronted today, special committees have been set up and exhaustive researches made in this and other countries. In previous reports to the Executive Council have been appraised. In the pages of the Executive Council's Report there has been set forth the fundamental aspects of the youth question which deserves the study of the delegates to this convention.

National Youth Administration Trends Analyzed

"The Council's Report gives consideration to the trends in National Youth Administration. It is clear from the facts set forth that this is a matter which comes very definitely within the concern of labor and which labor can make a significant contribution. Youth Conservation Camps for decades of concern for child life; it has stood valiantly as the champion of child welfare. While labor in this country has urged the extension of educational opportunities, it has insisted that these programs meet certain requirements. It has also urged the expansion of recreational opportunities for youth. It has sought to make these methods calculated to take those methods calculated to meet youth needs at the point where they can best be met.

Jobless Youth Are Part of Entire Unemployment Problem

"Out of labor's experience it knows that no sound principles or conclusions. In the first place, while unemployment among youth is an extremely serious problem, it is impossible to resolve this problem apart from the total problem. Youth are a part of the body politic; they are an indivisible part of every nation. When unemployment abounds, youth are among many who suffer; when jobs are plentiful, youth will find work.

"In the second place, labor realizes the wisdom of extending secondary educational opportunities to our youth to meet the need of unemployed youth in many of our communities. The extension of the high school level is not a permanent solution for the question of youth unemployment, it does place upon the educational authorities a responsibility which they are better equipped to meet than any other agency in the community.

"The decision of the National Youth Administration to establish a Juvenile Employment Division in the Labor Employment Offices, to assist in the placement of young people in their labor market, should materially help to solve the problem for youth.

Vocational Training of Youth Should Be Provided By Existing Educational Agencies

"Your committee notes the concern of the Permanent Committee on Education for the activity of the National Youth Administration in connection with vocational training. The difficulty arises because in the National Youth Administration is due to the confusion in the minds of the public between the attempt of agencies to perform vocational training or work experience of a pre-vocational character. It is the considered judgment of your committee that vocational training of our youth should be done through existing educational agencies adopted to meet this need. On other hand, the matter of the work experience of a distinctly pre-vocational character, your committee agrees with the present policy of the National Youth Administration.

Changed High School Curriculum Urged

"But what has become clear is the need for a revision of our high school curriculum to meet the changing needs of industry as well as the expanding needs of youth. As the secondary school became a common school for all of our youth, it is necessary to give it a diversified way of pre-professional training and become related converts to our way of thinking.

Hitler and Stalin Jeopardize World Peace

"Stalin formerly posed as a friend of democracy. Hitler once masqueraded as the foe of Communism. Stalin-Hitler pact has exposed the shameful treachery and falsehood of these pretensions.

"Despite Germany's seizure of Poland, Soviet Russia's invasion of Poland both Hitler and Stalin still persist in trying to make us believe they want peace. They still insist they are the innocent victims of the imperialistic designs of Europe.

"We in America know otherwise.

"The American Federation of Labor has long held Hitler and Stalin as enemies of mankind. As long as they remain in power, they will have their creed of totalitarianism rules in Germany and Russia, the peace of the world is in jeopardy.

"We know now beyond question that Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia are the imperialistic nations of Europe. They divided Poland between them. Soviet Russia is trying at present to engulf Finland. If this move is successful, the next intended victims probably are Belgium, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries.

Communists, Controlled by Moscow Are Enemies of Democratic Trade Unions

"In the light of these facts, it seems inconceivable that any American citizen could continue to entertain friendly feelings toward the aims and policies of Nazism and Communism. They are both enemies of true especially of the Communists. Their party members have been reduced by discipline to the state of Robots who cannot think and judge for themselves, who do and say whatever Moscow dictates.

"Unfortunately, a large number of open and secret members of the Communist Party have established themselves in positions of labor organizations affiliated with the dual movement outside the American Federation of Labor. The following statement in regard to the causes of democratic trade unionism in this country at the behest of Stalin and his associates.

U. S. Neutrality Upheld; Soviet-Nazi Imperialism Opposed

"In conclusion the Executive Council wishes to enunciate, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, the following statement of policy:

"We insist that the United States maintain strict neutrality and keep out of European wars.

"We condemn the Soviet-Nazi imperialism.

"We extend our fullest sympathy and offer every possible assistance to the victims of racial and religious persecution in Europe.

"We urge our Government to do everything it can without endangering American neutrality to help and to heal resist Soviet aggression.

"We will continue to attempt to Soviet Union and labor and we refuse to have any traffic with Communist agents."

A. F. L. PICKET LINES BROKEN BY MOB FORCE

California Firms Used Violence Against Union, Labor Board Examiner Charges.

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—The National Labor Relations Board announced that Trial Examiner John T. Lindsay had made a report recommending that the Associated Farmers of Kings County, Inc., the J. G. Boswell Company and the Corcoran Telephone Exchange, Corcoran, California, cease discouraging membership in the United Cannery, Agricultural Workers Union Local No. 21798, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The trial examiner declared that according to the evidence developed during hearings on unfair labor practices charged by the A. F. of L. union, that the Associated Farmers broke up a picket line by force and intimidation by a "mob."

It was further recommended that the Telephone Exchange re-instate one employe with back pay, and that the Boswell Company, which operates bales and finances the growing of cotton, disestablish the Employes Association and Corcoran and Tipton and re-instate 13 employes with back pay.

The trial examiner's findings in finding that the unfair labor practices of the Boswell Company included compelling employes to attend meetings and questioning individual employes as to union affiliation.

Freedom of Religious Training Held Fundamental

"Your committee cannot do better than to make its own the closing paragraphs of the significant section on Youth' from the Council's Report:

"'Every age has a responsibility for the spiritual welfare of youth. Preservation of Labor shares in that responsibility. It has a deep concern for material well-being and opportunity for physical, intellectual and spiritual development.

"'We as an organization can be responsible only for assisting youth to have and use the right to benefit by them, but the development of personality and character, of the kind that young lies outside the reach of our organization and devolves upon the home, the church and those teachers whose own personalities give them power to help the young grow in insight and wisdom.

"'In order to conserve influences that are necessary to discipline and ideals in living, the American Federation of Labor declares for freedom of religion and religious training as the most fundamental contribution we can make to the children of the future.'

A. F. of L. Holds Lewis Responsible For Lack of Unity in Labor Movement

Executive Council Requests President Roosevelt to Issue Statement Regarding Breakdown of Peace Negotiations.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Miami, Fla.—Following a report from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, on the efforts of President Roosevelt to bring about peace between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., the Federation's Executive Council, in session here, placed complete responsibility for continuation of the controversy on John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., and asked Mr. Roosevelt to issue a statement regarding the facts in the case.

Mr. Green stated that the A. F. of L. was ready to resume negotiations with the C. I. O., "anywhere, any place, any time."

TELEGRAM TO THE PRESIDENT

Following is the telegram addressed by the Executive Council to the President:

"Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States,

"The White House, Washington, D. C.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor now meeting in Miami respectfully requests that you make public the answers made by the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. to your appeal that negotiations be resumed.

"The Executive Council feels as a matter of simple justice that this information should be given to Labor and to the people of our nation as that responsibility for failure to resume peace negotiations as you requested shall be placed where it properly belongs.

"WILLIAM GREEN,
"President American Federation of Labor."

The Executive Council declared that no word has been received from Mr. Lewis by the American Federation of Labor or his readiness to resume peace negotiations, temporarily adjourned at his request ten months ago, and that Lewis "wrecked" the Conference by his statement in August that peace with the American Federation of Labor was "impossible."

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S STATEMENT

Following is the text of the Council's statement:

"In March 1939, the American Federation of Labor and C. I. O. appointed committees at the request of President Roosevelt of the United States to negotiate peace in Labor.

"The committees met several times in March and April in an effort to reach a settlement. The last meeting was on April 4. The following day the leader of the C. I. O. notified the American Federation of Labor committee that he and his associates would be forced to postpone the negotiations because of other business. The committee to inform the American Federation of Labor Committee when he would be ready to resume negotiations. Ten months have passed since then. The American Federation of Labor committee has not been called to hear from the leader of the C. I. O.

C. I. O. Leader Wrecks Peace

"Last August the leader of the C. I. O. issued a statement in which he once that so far as he was concerned peace in Labor was impossible. Thus, for the second time, he deliberately made efforts to restore unity to the family of labor. The first occasion was in December 1937, when representatives representing both organizations had reached a unanimous agreement on a settlement which was vetoed at the last moment by the leader of the C. I. O.

"The next, development took place last October when the President of the United States addressed an urgent plea to the conventions of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. for the resumption of peace negotiations. The response of the American Federation of Labor convention was immediate and favorable. The convention, through President Green, informed the President by telegram that the American Federation of Labor committee stood ready to meet the C. I. O. committee at any time and any place. The C. I. O. convention ignored the communication from the President of the United States.

"President Green reports to our Executive Council that since the convention he has conferred with President Roosevelt three times at the White House on the subject of labor peace. The President renewed his request for resumption of negotiations. Mr. Green replied that the American Federation of Labor was ready and willing to do so. The President also interviewed the leader of the C. I. O. several times since the convention. No public response was forthcoming from that individual.

"At his last conference at the White House, President Green asked President Roosevelt whether he had received a favorable response from the leader of the C. I. O. President Roosevelt indicated that he had as yet been unable to prevail upon the leader of the C. I. O. to accede.

Persists in Obdurate Refusal

"We must assume that if the leader of the C. I. O. had agreed to resume negotiations that he would have been informed long before this and peace negotiations already would have been under way. Then, we must draw the inescapable conclusion that the C. I. O. leader persists in his obdurate refusal.

"The responsibility for blocking progress toward the restoration of peace in organized labor therefore must fall upon one man, Mr. John L. Lewis.

"The working people of our country, the press, and the public at large are asking why peace negotiations are not resumed? As a matter of simple justice the facts should be told to them. The President of the United States can do it.

"In the opinion of the Executive Council the time has arrived when the President of the United States should make the facts known.

"We, therefore, respectfully request the President of the United States to issue a public statement on this matter so that the responsibility for continuation of the division which exists in the ranks of labor can be placed where it properly belongs."

A. F. of L's Non-Partisan Political Policy Stressed by Executive Council

Legislative and Economic Program of American Federation of Labor Will Be Presented to Conventions of Major Political Parties. With the Democrat and Republican Platforms and Their Candidates Friendly to Workers Be Nominated; Aspirants for Public Office Are Warned That Acceptance of Support of the C. I. O. Will Doom Them to Certain Defeat; "Labor's Non-Partisan League" Tagged as "Puppet of the C. I. O."

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Miami, Fla.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its mid-winter session here, reaffirming the Federation's non-partisan political policy announced by the A. F. of L. in 1940 will not give any financial endorsement to any political party and urged that both major parties nominate candidates who are "friendly and sympathetic to the problems of the workers and the welfare of the nation."

The Council said that no presidential candidate opposed to organized labor can win the election and warned that candidates for public office who seek and accept the support of the C. I. O. are doomed to certain defeat.

TEXT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S STATEMENT

The text of the Executive Council's statement follows:

"Because labor will make a determined campaign in the forthcoming political campaign of 1940 to labor and to the nation and because the votes of America's workers will be a decisive factor in the elections, the Executive Council desires to present the following statement of the policy of the American Federation of Labor.

"We are convinced of the truth of these facts;

"1. That no political party and no Presidential candidate with a record or a program hostile to organized labor can possibly be victorious.

"2. That no individual labor vote can be delivered as was proved in the 1938 elections in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio and other States.

"3. That any candidate who accepts for public office who seeks and accepts the support of the C. I. O. and places himself in opposition to the labor movement and is doomed to certain defeat.

Will Support Friendly Candidates

"In conformity with its traditional policy, the American Federation of Labor will not indorse any candidate for blanket endorsement to any political party.

"We shall exert all the influence and power at our command to the end that both major political parties nominate for the office of President of the United States outstanding men whose outlook on life is friendly and sympathetic to the problems of the working men and women of the nation.

"We shall press for the adoption by both parties of a constructive and comprehensive program of legislative action, to the consummation of which the candidates will be committed.

"At its next quarterly meeting in Washington during the Spring, the Executive Council will appoint a committee to represent the American Federation of Labor at the national conventions of both major political parties. These representatives of the American Federation of Labor will call upon the convention platform committees of both parties for support and endorsement of the American Federation of Labor's legislative and economic program.

"We deem it advisable to defer further action along these lines until the Spring in the belief that the national political picture will be clarified by that time.

"As always, the American Federation of Labor will compile the record of the labor candidates for elected to the United States Senate and to the House of Representatives in the interance of our non-partisan political policy, we shall call upon our organization to support as far as possible candidates with anti-labor records, regardless of their political affiliations.

"In this connection, we caution the members of the American Federation of Labor not to be misled by the subterfuges and blandishments of the so-called Labor's Non-Partisan League. This league is a sham. It is merely a labor organization, a puppet of the C. I. O. It has been entirely discredited and its political power is nil, as was convincingly demonstrated in the 1938 Congressional campaign when not one of the labor candidates blacklisted by the league were renominated and triumphantly re-elected."

UNIONS OF WAUKEGAN GAIN HIGHER WAGES

Waukegan, Ill. (AFLWNS)—American Federation of Labor unions in the Waukegan area are achieving concrete results in securing wage increases and improved work conditions for their members, according to a summary of recent union activities by C. E. Foxworth, A. F. of L. organizer here.

In less than one month after a charter was issued to A. F. of L. Federal Labor Union No. 22227, a union shop agreement was negotiated with Hood and Company, poultry equipment manufacturers of North Chicago, Ill. The agreement provides for a complete adjustment of wage rates amounting to approximately 20 per cent increase, a 50 cents per hour minimum for men, a 45 cents per hour minimum for women, the straight system, and other features are designed to improve work conditions.

A. F. of L. Federal Labor Union No. 19598, composed of Waukegan Zeniths employes in Waukegan, recently negotiated a new agreement with the company calling for a 5 cents per hour base rate for women, a 5 cents per hour increase for men, and time and one week's vacation with pay. The agreement also provides machinery for individual wage adjustments and settlement of all grievances.

Sheet Metal Local No. 524 of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers received agreements with four firms which have dealt with the union for several years and with two new firms, bringing their total union shops to six. The old agreements were with the J. S. Heath Company of North Chicago, Ill., the Waukegan Steel Sales and the Midwest Roofing and Aluminum Company of Waukegan, and the McKinney Steel and Sales Company of North Chicago. The new firms signing up with the union are the M. and M. Welding Service of Waukegan, Ill., and the Kenosha Boiler and Structural Company of Kenosha, Wis.

Determined not to be left behind in the onward march of organized labor, the Waukegan Zenith employes, 95 per cent International Union granted a charter there in a new organization in Waukegan.

AUSTRIAN LABOR LEADER'S ASHES BURIED IN VIENNA

Chemical Workers Union Official Was Murdered in Nazi Concentration Camp.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The terrific penalties which union officials paid for their loyalty to the organized labor movement is revealed in the funeral of Koloman Wallisch, who was executed in August, 1934, although he had already been arrested and thrown into the Nazi concentration camp.

"Wolos was a faithful trade unionist, a man whose work in the organization of the chemical workers of Austria cost very much; he was also on the executive of the International Trade Secretariat. He maintained close contact with his colleagues after the dissolution of the Free Trade Unions in Austria in 1934."